

Installation, Start-Up and Service Instructions

CONTENTS

	Page
SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS	1
GENERAL	1
INSTALLATION	1-14
Step 1 — Complete Pre-Installation Checks ...	1
Step 2 — Rig and Place Unit	7
• RIGGING	
• PLACING THE UNIT	
• VIBRATION ISOLATION	
• POSITIONING THE 09BY UNIT	
• VERTICAL DISCHARGE	
Step 3 — Install Accessory Low-Ambient	
Kit or Inlet Filter Kit (If Required)	8
Step 4 — Install Rain Drain	9
Step 5 — Complete Refrigerant Piping	9
• GENERAL	
• REFRIGERANT LINE SIZING	
• PRESSURE RELIEF	
• REFRIGERANT RECEIVER	
• COIL CONNECTIONS	
• LIQUID LIFT	
• SWEAT CONNECTIONS	
• FIELD PIPING	
• MANIFOLDING CIRCUITS	
• CHECK VALVE	
• SERVICE VALVES	
Step 6 — Ductwork	11
• CONDENSER AIR DUCT INSULATION	
Step 7 — Insulate the Unit	12
Step 8 — Complete Electrical Connections ..	12
• GENERAL	
• MAIN POWER WIRING	
• CONTROL CIRCUIT POWER WIRING	
• GENERAL WIRING NOTES	
START-UP	15
System Evacuation and Dehydration	15
Charging Procedure	15
Check Operation of Condenser Fan Motor	
Controls and Rotation of Fans	15
Adjust Fan Speed	15
SERVICE	15-17
Cleaning Condenser Coils	15
Lubrication	15
Condenser Fan Adjustment	15
• TO CHANGE FAN SPEED	
• PULLEY ALIGNMENT	
• BELT TENSION ADJUSTMENT	
• TO CHANGE FAN WHEEL	
• TO REPLACE FAN BEARING	
MAINTENANCE	17
Cleaning	17
Inspection	17
Air Filters	17

	Page
Condensate Drain	17
TROUBLESHOOTING	17
START-UP CHECKLIST	CL-1,CL-2

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Installing, starting up, and servicing air-conditioning equipment can be hazardous due to system pressures, electrical components, and equipment location.

Only trained, qualified installers and service mechanics should install, start-up, and service this 09BY equipment (Fig. 1).

When working on the equipment, observe precautions in the literature and on tags, stickers, and labels attached to the equipment.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Keep quenching cloth and fire extinguisher nearby when brazing. Use care in handling, rigging, and setting bulky equipment.



ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

Separate power sources (main and control power circuits) are used for these units. Be sure **both** main and control power circuits are disconnected before servicing.

GENERAL

The 09BY air-cooled condenser is a remote air-cooled condenser designed to be used with the 50BZ vertical packaged units. See Table 1. Airflow is horizontal, both into and out from the same face of the unit. The unit is designed to be mounted indoors in a window, through the wall in high-rise buildings, or on the wall on the building exterior. See Fig. 2 for typical applications. Ductwork is not needed, but may be added easily if required by the application. Airflow is provided by centrifugal fans with an adjustable belt drive to meet varying static requirements. Units may also be matched with other compressor and evaporator combinations. Contact your local representative for more details.

Check space requirements, service clearances, floor strength, location of piping, size of power supply, and location of ductwork (if used) before installing. See Fig. 3 for unit dimensions and Table 2 for unit operating weights.

INSTALLATION

Step 1 — Complete Pre-Installation Checks —

Examine unit for damage incurred during shipment. File claim immediately with transit company if damage is found. Check the shipment for completeness. Verify that the nameplate electrical requirements match the available power supply.

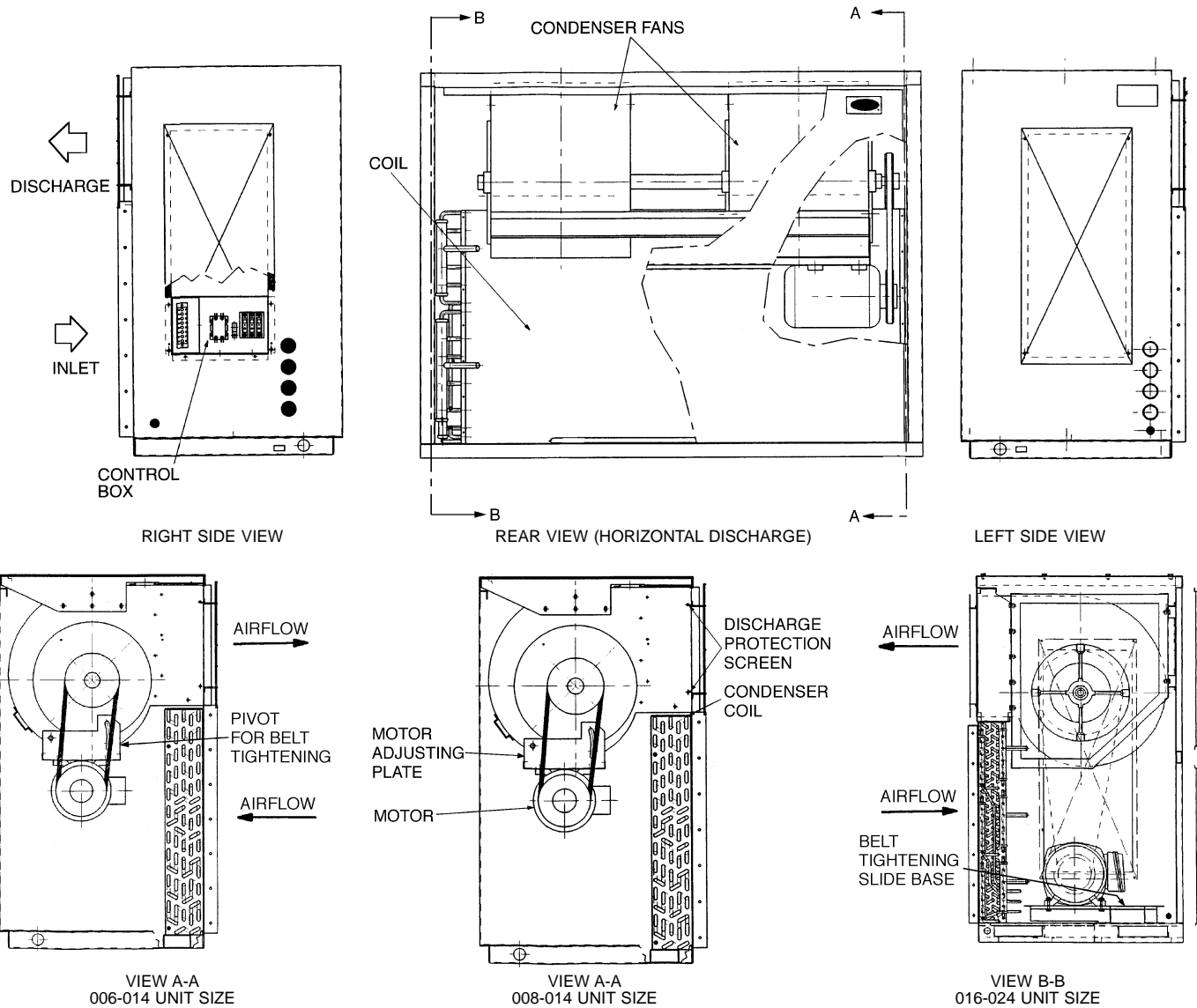


Fig. 1 — 09BY Units

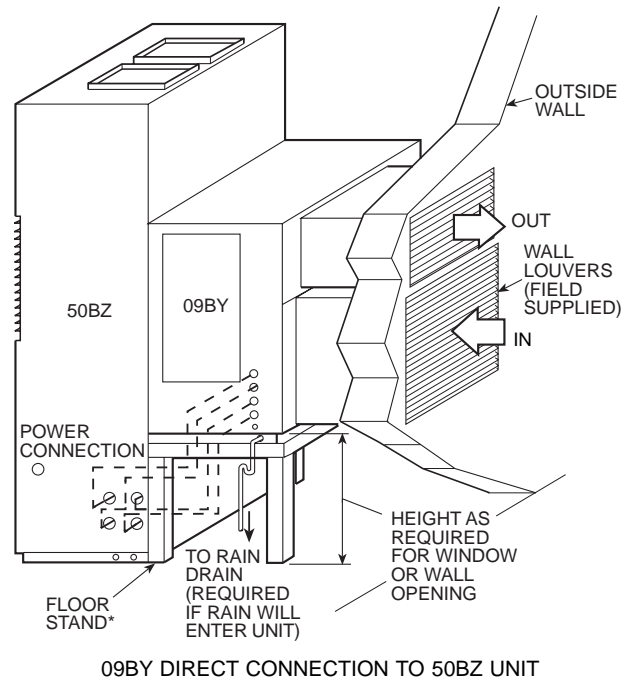
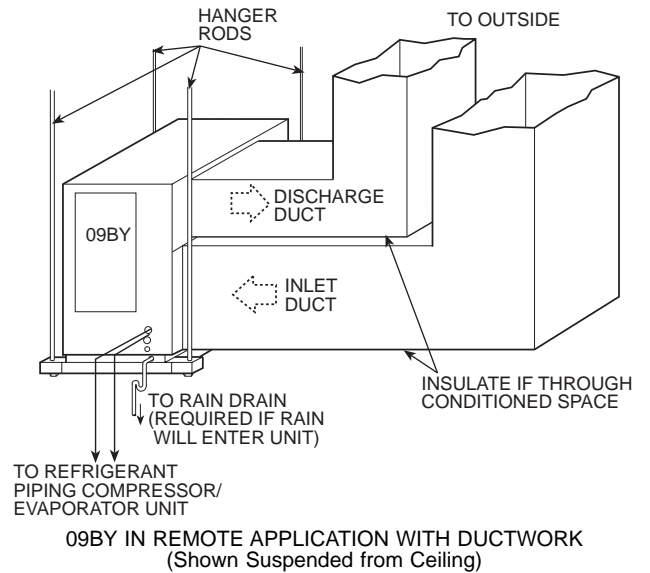
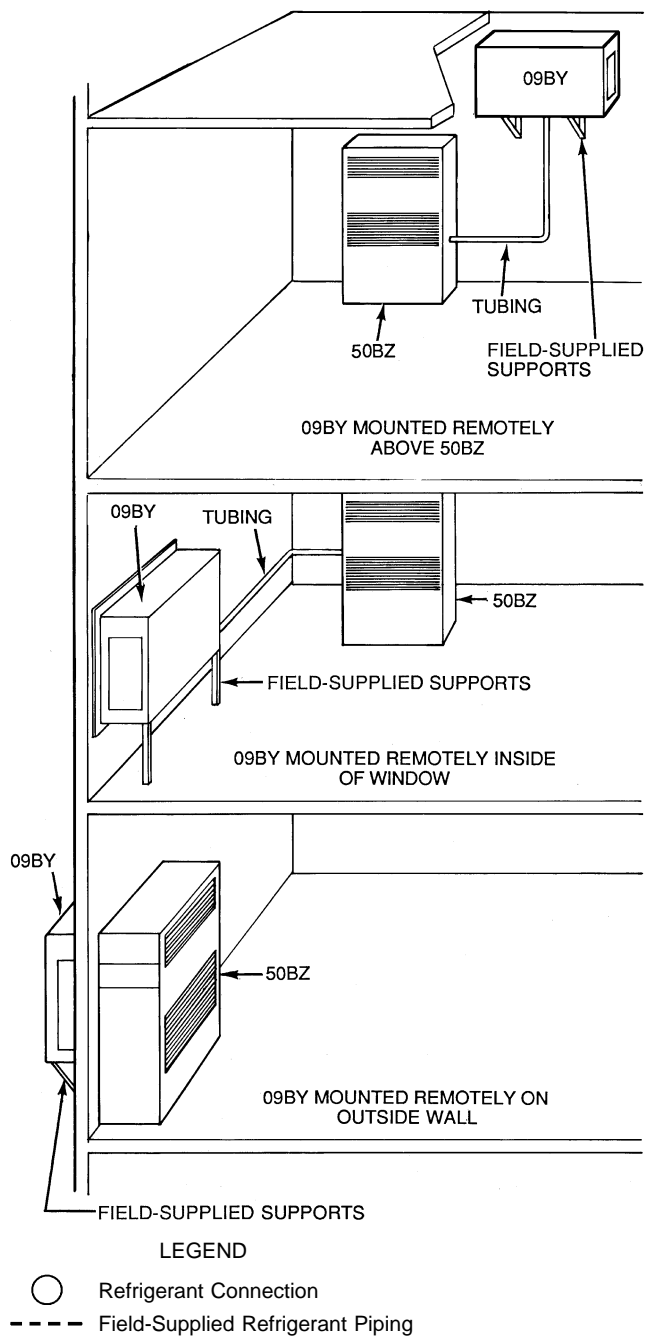


Fig. 2 — Mounting Applications

09BY DIMENSIONS (English)

DIMENSION	006 (Ft-in.)	008 (Ft-in.)	012 (Ft-in.)	014 (Ft-in.)	016,024 (Ft-in.)
A	2-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3- 6 $\frac{13}{16}$	3- 6 $\frac{13}{16}$	3- 6 $\frac{13}{16}$	5- 0
B	1- 7 $\frac{11}{16}$	1-11 $\frac{5}{8}$	1-11 $\frac{5}{8}$	1-11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2- 9 $\frac{7}{16}$
C	4- 0 $\frac{7}{16}$	4- 8	5- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-11	7- 6 $\frac{9}{16}$
D	1-11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2- 3 $\frac{9}{16}$	2- 3 $\frac{9}{16}$	2- 3 $\frac{9}{16}$	3- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
E	0-11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1- 2	1- 2	1- 2	1- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
F	0- 6 $\frac{3}{16}$	0- 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	0- 7 $\frac{11}{16}$	0-11 $\frac{7}{16}$	1-11 $\frac{11}{16}$
G	1- 1 $\frac{5}{16}$	1- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	2- 0
H	0- 9 $\frac{5}{16}$	0-11	0-11	0-11	1- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
J	0- 3	0- 3	0- 2	0- 2	0- 2 $\frac{7}{16}$
K	3- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	4- 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4- 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	5- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7- 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
L	1-10 $\frac{5}{8}$	2- 3	2- 3	2- 3	2- 9
M	0- 1 $\frac{9}{16}$	0- 1 $\frac{9}{16}$	0- 1 $\frac{9}{16}$	0- 1 $\frac{9}{16}$	0- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
N	0- 9 $\frac{1}{16}$	0- 7	0- 7	0- 7	0- 9 $\frac{7}{8}$

09BY DIMENSIONS (SI)

DIMENSION	006 (mm)	008 (mm)	012 (mm)	014 (mm)	016,024 (mm)
A	902	1087	1087	1087	1526
B	500	600	600	600	850
C	1231	1422	1613	1804	2300
D	590	701	701	701	941
E	282	357	357	357	502
F	156	150	195	290	347
G	338	396	428	428	610
H	236	280	318	318	394
J	76	76	51	51	63
K	1044	1226	1463	1657	2140
L	575	686	686	686	838
M	40	40	40	40	80
N	141	178	178	178	251

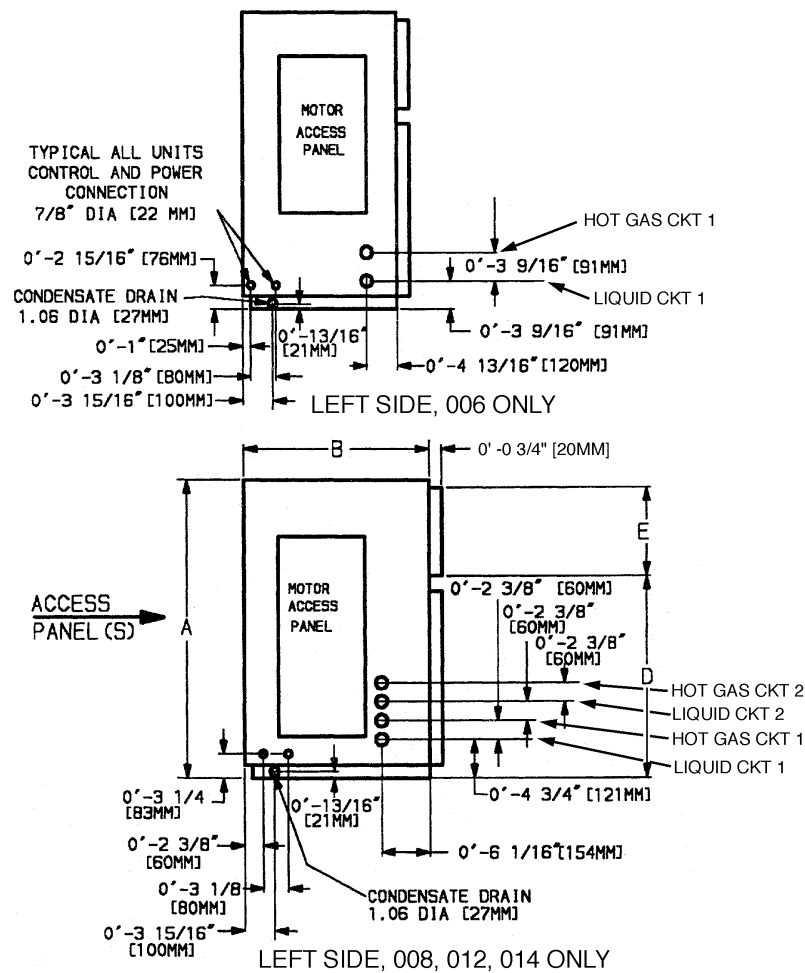


Fig. 3 — Base Unit Dimensions

Table 1 — Indoor Circuit/Condenser Application

UNIT 50BZ	09BY					
	006	008	012	014	016	024
006	S	O				
008		S	O*			
012			S	O		
014				S	O	
016					S	O

LEGEND

S — Standard

O — Optional

*Field manifolded for single circuit.

NOTE: Contact your local representative for use with reciprocating air-cooled chillers and other compressor-bearing unit combinations.

Table 2 — Physical Data

UNIT 09BY	006	008	012	014	016	024
NOMINAL CAPACITY (tons)	5	7½	10	12	15	20
OPERATING WEIGHT (lb)	267	357	441	471	837	970
REFRIGERANT	R-22					
NUMBER OF CIRCUITS	1	1	2	2	2	2
STORAGE VOLUME (ft³/ckt)	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.8/2.7	2.7	2.7
Minimum Charge (Lb/Ckt)	6	11	6	6/11	11	11
Optimum Charge (Lb/Ckt)	8.38	14.5	8.38	8.38/14.5	14.5	14.5
HOLDING CHARGE	Nitrogen Holding Charge					
CONDENSER FAN	Centrifugal					
Nominal Airflow (Cfm)	3000	4500	6000	6800	7500	10,000
Cfm Range	2000-4000	3000-6000	4000-8000	5000-8000	6000-12,000	8,000-16,000
Number of Fans	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fan Size (in.)	8.8 x 8.8	11 x 11	11 x 11	11 x 11	12.4 x 12.4	14 x 14
Fan Pulley (in.)	5.7	7.6	8.6	6.7	9.6	11.6
Motor Pulley (in.)	2.6-5.5	4.2-5.5	4.2-5.5	4-5	4.7-6	4.7-6
RPM Range	1058-1450	960-1260	850-1110	1045-1306	875-1095	725-905
Maximum RPM	1705	1365	1365	1365	1210	955
Belt Number...Size	1...A43	1...B46	1...B48	2...A45	2...B88	2...B88
Center Distance (in.)	11.2/12.6	13.6/15.0	13.6/15.0	13.6/15.0	32.6/33.6	30.0/30.7
Fan Shaft (mm)	20	25	25	25	25	30
Motor Shaft (in.)	7/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
Motor Hp (Type)	2 (TEFC)	3 (TEFC)	5 (TEFC)	5 (TEFC)	5 (TEFC)	7.5 (TEFC)
Motor Frame Size	145T	182T	182T	184T	184T	213T
Max. Motor Hp	3	5	5	5	7½	7½
CONDENSER COIL	Copper Tube, Aluminum Fin					
Rows...Fins per in.	4...14	5...14	5...15	5...14	4...14	5...14
Face Area	6.33	8.75	10.49	10.80	19.38	19.38
CONNECTIONS						
Hot Gas (Qty)	1	1	2	2	2	2
Size (in.)	½	½	½	½	½	½
Liquid Line (Qty)	1	1	2	2	2	2
Size (in.)	½	½	½	½	½	½
CONDENSATE DRAIN (in.)	¾ Female Pipe Thread					
CONTROLS	24 Volt Control Fan Contactor Provided In Unit					

LEGEND

TEFC — Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled

NOTES:

1. Same unit may be mounted vertically or horizontally.

2. Optimum charge is based on 15° F subcooling. Minimum charge is based on 5° F subcooling.

Step 2 — Rig and Place Unit

RIGGING — The 09BY units are mounted on skids. Leave the unit on the skid until it is in the final position. While on the skid, the unit can be rolled, dragged or forklifted; *do not apply force to the unit*. Use a minimum of 3 rollers when rolling, and raise from above to remove the skid when unit is in the final position. See Fig. 4 for rigging details.

PLACING THE UNIT — Locate the condenser where an adequate supply of outdoor air is available for the unit inlet.

NOTE: Unit inlet and discharge may both be ducted to the outside.

Either provide inlet filters to protect the condenser coils, or locate the condenser in an area free from airborne dirt or other foreign material which could clog the coils. For multiple units, allow service clearance (Fig. 3) between units, and locate unit discharges and inlets so that recirculation of condenser air is prevented. Placement area must be level and strong enough to support operating weight of the unit (Table 2). Bolt unit securely in place when unit is positioned and leveled. Fasteners for mounting unit are field supplied.

NOTE: It will be necessary to drill holes in the unit base or side wall where bolts are to be mounted.

IMPORTANT: Use care if rain will enter the unit (if unit is located fully or partially outdoors). **DO NOT** drill through the unit drain pan or leaks will result.

VIBRATION ISOLATION — Units mounted in or above occupied spaces should employ some type of vibration isolation. For units that are floor mounted, rubber pads may be located under each unit corner or unit may be mounted on rubber shear isolators or on spring isolators. Unit may be supported by its 4 corners, or a field-supplied support rail may be used for each side. Size isolators with the corner weights shown in Fig. 3. Units may also be suspended from above. See Positioning the 09BY Unit section following and Fig. 5 for recommended support and isolator mounting.

Ductwork attached to the condenser should be isolated from the unit with a flexible collar on the inlet and outlet ducts.

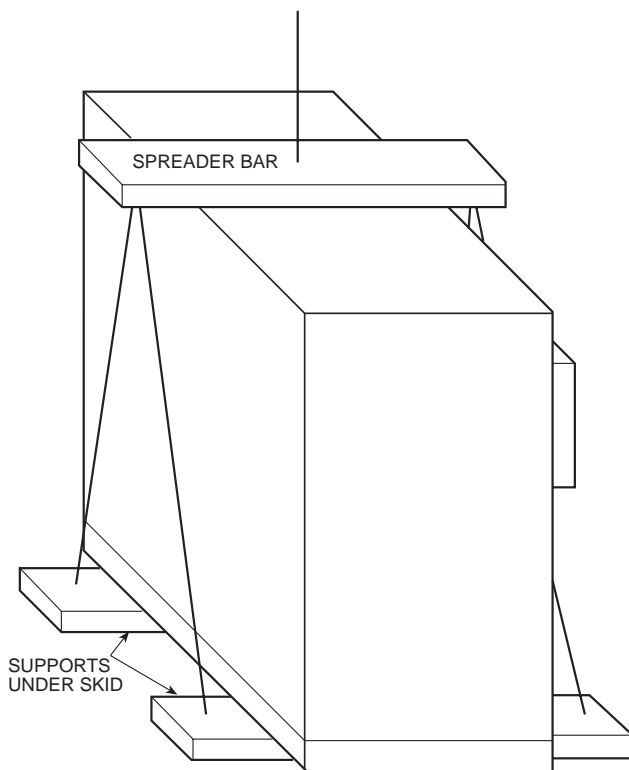


Fig. 4 — Unit Rigging

POSITIONING THE 09BY UNIT — Refer to notes in Fig. 3 for typical service clearances.

To suspend the unit, use 4, field-supplied, 1/2-in. diameter (or larger) threaded rods. Mount 2 heavy channels under the entire width of the unit, allowing them to protrude beyond the width of the unit so that supporting rods can be installed on the channel ends. Attach minimum 1/2-in. threaded supporting rods (field-supplied) to channels through a rubber or spring isolator. See Fig. 5.

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT use rods smaller than 1/2-in. diameter. Smaller rods may not be strong enough to support the unit. Rods must be securely anchored in ceiling joists.

Use a double hex nut when attaching hanger rods to brackets. A single nut could loosen from vibration of the unit. Pitch unit approximately 1/4-in. toward drain in both directions (lengthwise and widthwise) to aid in condensate and/or rain removal.

Before sliding unit into final position, check for clearance to access panels and service area to install piping.

VERTICAL DISCHARGE — The 09BY units can be mounted on a field-supplied stand as shown in Fig. 6 for vertical discharge. Also, provide a rain drain on the back of the unit.

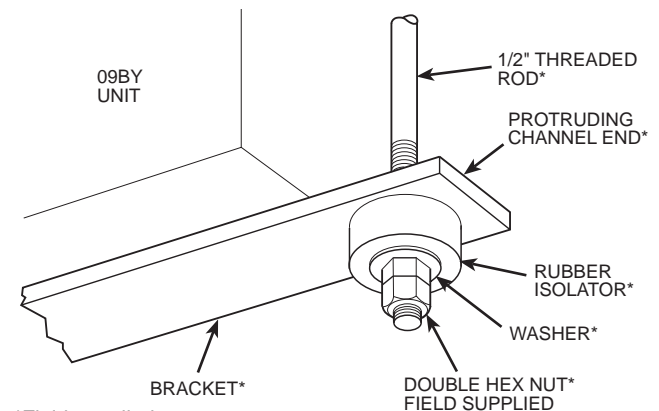


Fig. 5 — Threaded Rod Installed in Bracket

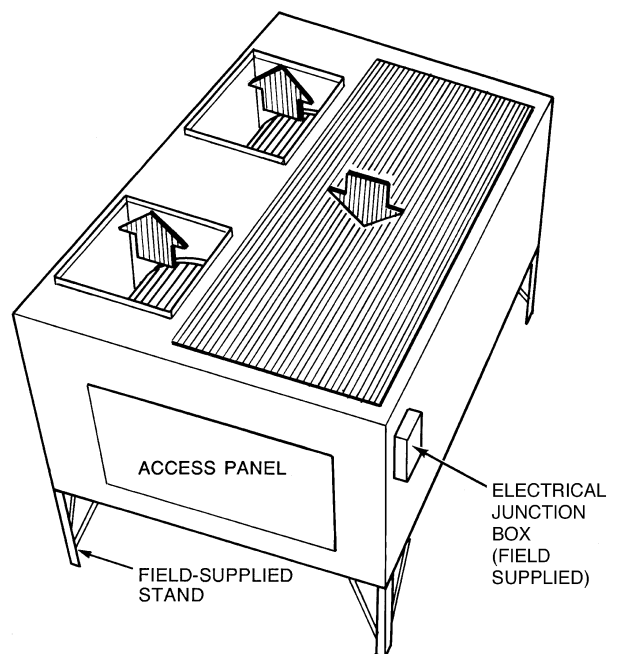
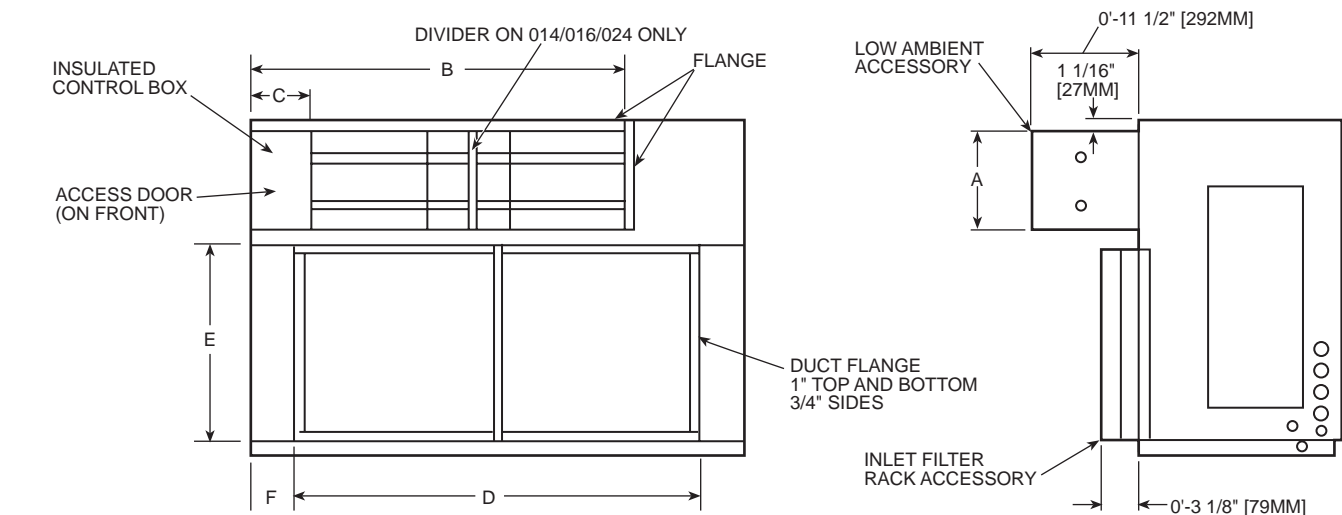


Fig. 6 — 09BY Vertical Discharge

Step 3 — Install Accessory Low-Ambient Kit or Inlet Filter Kit (If Required) (See Fig. 7) — If the unit will be operated with inlet air to the condenser below 50 F, a head pressure control low-ambient damper may be required. The low-ambient kit controls head pressure by discharge dampers on the condenser fan. The dampers are actuated by a refrigerant-operated piston connected to the discharge line of the condenser. If low-ambient accessory will be used, install it at this time (before final refrigerant and ductwork connections are made).

An accessory filter rack may also be installed on the condenser air inlet to help keep the coil clean. This filter rack should be installed before the ductwork is attached to the unit, and before unit is mounted against a wall louver (if required in your specific application). See Fig. 7.

Refer to installation instructions provided with the accessories for installation details.



DIM	006		008		012		014		016,024	
	mm	ft.-in.	mm	ft.-in.	mm	ft.-in.	mm	ft.-in.	mm	ft.-in.
A	287	0'-11 ⁵ / ₁₆ "	366	1'-2 ³ / ₈ "	366	1'-2 ³ / ₈ "	366	1'-2 ³ / ₈ "	560	1'-10 ¹ / ₁₆ "
B	1068	3'-7 ¹ / ₁₆ "	1301	4'-3 ¹ / ₄ "	1446	4'-8 ¹⁵ / ₁₆ "	1541	5'-0 ¹¹ / ₁₆ "	2014	6'-6 ⁵ / ₁₆ "
C	151	0'-5 ¹⁵ / ₁₆ "	189	0'-7 ⁷ / ₁₆ "	232	0'-9 ¹ / ₈ "	286	0'-11 ¹ / ₄ "	286	0'-11 ¹ / ₄ "
D	1082	3'-6 ⁵ / ₈ "	1264	4'-1 ³ / ₄ "	1451	4'-9 ¹ / ₈ "	1645	5'-4 ³ / ₄ "	2211	7'-3 ¹ / ₁₆ "
E	535	1'-9 ¹ / ₁₆ "	643	2'-1 ⁵ / ₁₆ "	643	2'-1 ⁵ / ₁₆ "	643	2'-1 ⁵ / ₁₆ "	845	2'-9 ¹ / ₄ "
F	79	0'-3 ¹ / ₈ "	152	0'-6"	79	0'-3 ¹ / ₈ "	79	0'-3 ¹ / ₈ "	65	0'-2 ⁹ / ₁₆ "

Fig. 7 — Base Unit Dimensions with Low Ambient Control and Filter Rack Accessories

Step 4 — Install Rain Drain (See Fig. 8)

IMPORTANT: A rain drain connection **MUST BE USED** if any possibility exists of rain water entering the unit.

The 09BY unit provides a choice of 2 drain locations. Rain drain connection can be made on either side of the unit. Block whichever drain is not being used, but **DO NOT BLOCK BOTH** drain locations.

When connecting rain drains and condensate drains from the unit to floor drains, sinks, or hoppers, connect drains downstream of trap to ensure that condensate does not drain back into the unit.

A drain kit is provided (shipped in the fan section). This kit consists of PVC drain fittings to adapt to field-supplied threaded pipe. Make connections through the unit side panel. Some applications may require connection to either galvanized steel or copper drain pipe; consult local code requirements for details.

If unit is located inside the building, the drain connection near the refrigerant piping can be used for external drainage. Run drain connection to a trapped drain, and plug unused connection.

IMPORTANT: NEVER use pipe smaller than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in the drain run.

For vertical discharge units, provide a rain drain on the back of the unit.

Pitch drain pipe downward at a slope of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. per ft for proper drainage. Provide tees plugged on one side for cleanouts. Leave clearance for servicing, and observe all local sanitary codes.

Refer to Carrier System Design Manual for additional piping details.

Step 5 — Complete Refrigerant Piping

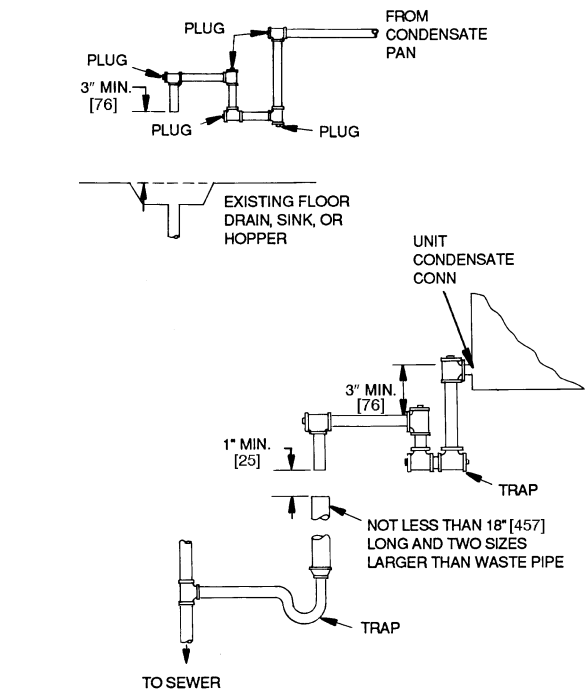
GENERAL — All field leak and pressure testing should be done in accordance with local code requirements. If a local code does not exist, use ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers) Standard 15, Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration.

For leak testing procedures, refer to the Carrier “Refrigerant Service Techniques” book, Form SFT-01.

For any parts that need to be removed, use a mini tubing cutter. Perform phos-copper brazing on all field-made connections while protecting adjacent joints from heat.

REFRIGERANT LINE SIZING — Sizing depends on length of lines between various sections of the refrigerant system. Consider the amount of liquid lift and drop in the system as well as proper compressor oil return. Consult Carrier System Design Manual, Part 3, or Carrier E20-II® Refrigerant Piping Computer Program for proper piping sizes and design.

PRESSURE RELIEF — The ASHRAE Standard 15, Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration states: “Every refrigerating system shall be protected by a pressure relief device or some other means designed to safely relieve pressure due to fire or other abnormal conditions.” Since 09BY condensers do not have pressure relief devices, one must be field supplied and installed either before the liquid line service valve or inside the 09BY unit. Each circuit must have its own pressure relief.



NOTE: Dimensions in [] are in millimeters.

Fig. 8 — Rain Drains

If desired, the pressure relief requirement can also be satisfied by installing a fusible plug in the liquid line. To do so, install a tee in the liquid line with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. NPT fitting on the tee side, and install a fusible plug (part no. EK02KK105 or similar). The temperature rating of the fusible plug should be between 205 F and 220 F (96 C and 104 C). If a service valve is used on the liquid line, be sure that both the piping system and the condenser are protected for relief if all service valves are closed. Note that if the condenser is located indoors, requirements for venting the fusible plug to the outdoors may apply. Consult local code requirements.

REFRIGERANT RECEIVER — A refrigerant receiver is *not* furnished with 09BY condensers and is *not* recommended for normal applications as its use is detrimental to adequate refrigerant storage volume and desired effects of subcooling. However, if a particular application requires a receiver to increase refrigerant holding capacity of the condenser, a receiver can be used. Carrier recommends the following installation in such a case. See Fig. 9.

NOTE: When a receiver is to be used all year it should be installed indoors.

- Locate the receiver below the condenser. The condenser to receiver liquid line must be sized to allow free drainage. This line should be sized so the velocity does not exceed 100 fpm.
- Generous sizing of the liquid (condensate) line is especially important if the receiver is exposed at any time to a warmer entering-air temperature than the condenser. It must be large enough for the liquid to flow to the receiver and at the same time allow flow of refrigerant vapor in the opposite direction back to the condenser. The receiver will become vapor locked under these conditions if re-evaporated gas is not allowed to flow back to the condenser for recondensation.
- Locate valves on each side of the receiver so receiver will be isolated from system for normal operation.

Procedure for Using the Refrigerant Receiver (Fig. 9)

During Normal Operation — Valve A is open and valves B and C are closed. Receiver is isolated from the system.

For Servicing — Valves A and C are closed and valve B is open. Run unit until all the refrigerant is in the receiver and then close valve B. Unit is now ready for servicing.

To Resume Operation — Leave valve A closed and open valves B and C. Run unit until the stored refrigerant is drawn into the system. To completely remove the refrigerant from the receiver, throttle valve B while noting condition of refrigerant in the liquid line sight glass; also monitor suction pressures. A sudden surge of bubbles in the sight glass and a rapid decrease in suction pressure indicates that all the refrigerant has been withdrawn from the receiver. Immediately close valves B and C, and then open valve A. The unit should now be ready for normal operation, with the receiver isolated from the system. *The system should be charged to a clear sight glass when under normal operation.*

COIL CONNECTIONS — See Table 2 for the necessary connections.

LIQUID LIFT — Amount of liquid lift available before refrigerant flashing occurs depends on amount of liquid subcooling in the system.

All 09BY condensers have positive subcooling when applied with optimum charge. With subcooling, it is possible to overcome an appreciable pressure drop and/or static head pressure (due to elevation of the liquid metering device above the condenser when condenser is below evaporator coil).

When 09BY condensers are applied with minimum charge, they do not provide positive subcooling. If subcooling is required, it must be obtained by external means such as a liquid suction interchanger.

It is recommended that the evaporator be either at the same level as the condenser or lower than the condenser when minimum is used.

SWEAT CONNECTIONS — Connections are made inside the unit, and piping may enter from either side. For ease in brazing, it is recommended that all internal solder joints be made before unit is placed in its final position. See 50BZ (or other compressor-bearing unit) base unit installation instructions for proper line sizing and piping procedures.

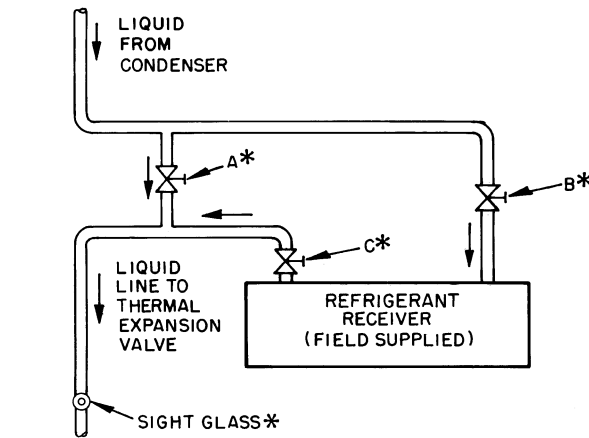
FIELD PIPING — For 09BY remote installation, select pipe sizes according to length from Table 3.

Use refrigerant grade piping. If tubing size is other than unit connection sizes, use adapter fittings.

Refer to 50BZ (or other compressor-bearing unit) base unit installation instructions to determine refrigerant charge adjustment for remote and special piping applications.

NOTE: When installing 09BY units in systems, add charge for other components (i.e., filter drier, moisture indicator, etc.) to determine system charge quantity. Record charge.

MANIFOLDING CIRCUITS — The 09BY units with circuits (012-024 units) may be manifolded together to be used as a single-circuit condenser. See Fig. 10 for a typical connection of a 2-circuit condenser for use on one circuit. When manifolding circuits, **NEVER CONNECT TWO SEPARATE COMPRESSOR EVAPORATOR CIRCUITS TOGETHER ON THE SAME CONDENSER CIRCUIT.** Pipe sizes for the combined circuit should be no smaller than the sizes shown in Table 3.



*Field-supplied service valves.

- A — Bypass Valve
- B — Receiver Inlet Valve
- C — Receiver Outlet valve

Fig. 9 — Piping for Optional Receiver

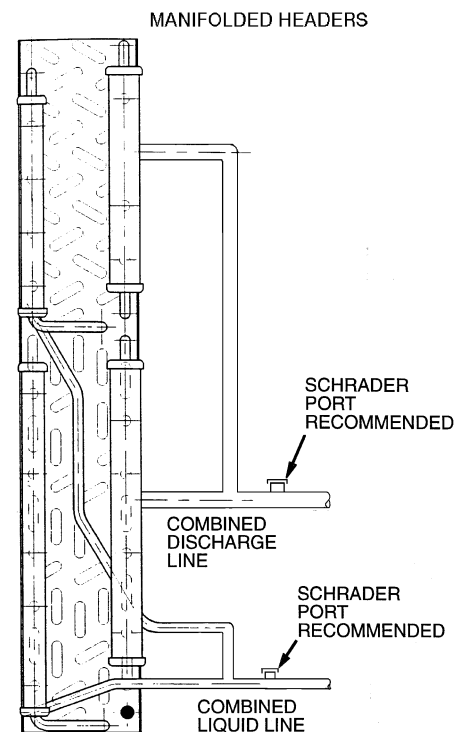


Fig. 10 — Typical 2-Circuit Condenser Manifolded For Single-Circuit Use

Table 3 — Minimum Refrigerant Line Size Data

UNIT 09BY	LENGTH OF PIPE														
	0 to 15 ft			16 to 25 ft			26 to 50 ft			51 to 75 ft			76 to 100 ft		
	Qty	Hot Gas Line (in.)	Liquid Line (in.)	Qty	Hot Gas Line (in.)	Liquid Line (in.)	Qty	Hot Gas Line (in.)	Liquid Line (in.)	Qty	Hot Gas Line (in.)	Liquid Line (in.)	Qty	Hot Gas Line (in.)	Liquid Line (in.)
006	1	1/2	1/2	1	5/8	1/2	1	7/8	1/2	1	7/8	1/2	1	7/8	1/2
008	1	1/2	1/2	1	7/8	1/2	1	7/8	1/2	1	7/8	1/2	1	7/8	5/8
012*	2	1/2	1/2	2	5/8	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	1/2
	1	7/8	1/2	1	7/8	1/2	1	1 1/8	5/8	1	1 1/8	5/8	1	1 1/8	5/8
014*	2	1/2	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	5/8
	1	7/8	1/2	1	7/8	5/8	1	1 1/8	5/8	1	1 1/8	5/8	1	1 1/8	7/8
016*	2	1/2	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	5/8
	1	1 1/8	5/8	1	1 1/8	5/8	1	1 1/8	5/8	1	1 1/8	7/8	1	1 3/8	7/8
024*	2	1/2	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	1/2	2	7/8	5/8
	1	1 1/8	5/8	1	1 1/8	5/8	1	1 1/8	7/8	1	1 3/8	7/8	1	1 3/8	7/8

*Circuits may be manifolded to a single compressor. Multiple condenser circuits should be on the same evaporator. See Manifolding Circuits section on page 10 for details.

NOTES:

1. A standard number of elbows and fittings have been considered in sizing piping (approximately 20% loss). Special applications may require different minimum refrigerant line sizes. Contact your local representative for assistance as required.

2. Line sizes are in inches.

3. A hot gas line check valve is recommended when the 09BY condenser is installed above the compressor. Pressure loss through recommended hot gas line check valve has been included in 16 to 100 ft length applications.

CHECK VALVE — When the 09BY condenser is installed with the condenser located above the compressor evaporator, it is recommended that a field-supplied check valve be installed on the hot gas discharge line. This prevents refrigerant which condenses in the discharge line during the off cycle from draining back into the compressor. Install the check valve at the compressor line before the line goes up to the condenser. Check valve part no. EC37BP183 or similar may be used.

SERVICE VALVES — Service valves are not factory installed on the 09BY units. If isolation of the refrigerant charge in the condenser from the unit or the piping system is desired, it is recommended that field-supplied service valves be installed in the discharge and liquid line inside the 09BY condenser. A Schrader port connection is also recommended on the liquid and discharge line at the condenser for ease in troubleshooting when the condenser is located out of sight from the compressor evaporator unit.

Step 6 — Ductwork — The 09BY unit is designed for use either with or without ductwork or rain louvers. If either is used, care must be taken to eliminate air recirculation. Recirculation can be minimized by discharging through an extension elbow. When properly designed, single deflection discharge louvers can be applied to ductwork and to the condenser air discharge. Fixed rain louvers over discharge outlets can cause excessive recirculation and nuisance high-pressure switch cutouts. Obstructions closer than 10 ft to the discharge air pattern can also cause significant recirculation. See Fig. 11 for ductwork installation to prevent recirculation of air.

If ductwork is used from standard discharge openings and another bird screen is provided, remove factory-supplied screen

to reduce static pressure loss. Units 09BY006-014 have a factory-installed flange to connect ductwork to the condenser air inlet. Units 09BY016 and 024 are provided with flanges taped inside the unit for shipping. To attach the duct to the unit inlet, mount the flange by removing the screws that hold the condenser coil. Insert the flange and replace the screws. See Fig. 12. Take care not to puncture the coil when removing and installing screws.

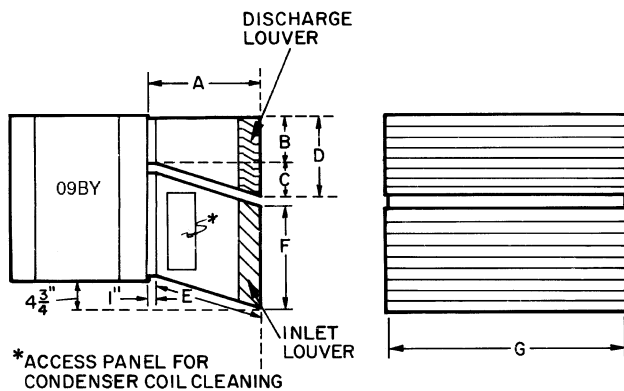
CONDENSER AIR DUCT INSULATION — The condenser air duct must be insulated on indoor installations to prevent moisture condensation on the unit panels during cold weather. Insulate as follows:

1. If metal ductwork is used, insulation may be applied on the inside of the duct. This installation should be extended to cover the inside of the 09BY duct flanges.

It is necessary to insulate the inside of the ducts at the duct flanges to reduce heat loss from the metal cabinet by conduction through the duct flanges and into the cold duct. Interior insulation allows the metal duct to approach room temperature. It also prevents condensation from forming and collecting under the insulation which will occur with exterior duct insulation.

NOTE: Fiberglass duct board may also be used if permitted by local codes.

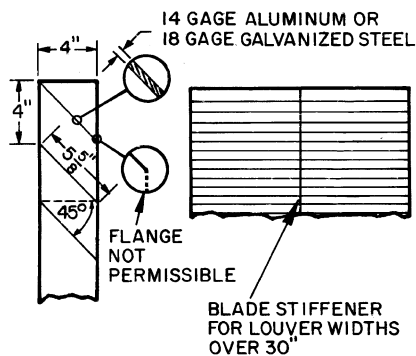
2. If insulation is applied to the outside of the metal duct, the inside must be insulated for a length of 10 in. from the unit (including the duct flanges) or up to the flexible duct vapor barrier on the outside, which must be tightly sealed to prevent condensation under the insulation.



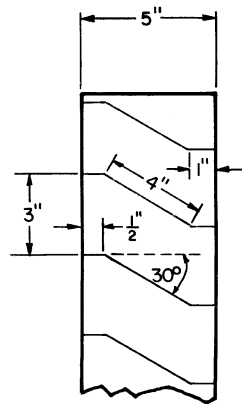
DIMENSIONS (in.)

UNIT 09BY	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
006	24	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	6	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 $\frac{3}{8}$	41 $\frac{1}{8}$
008	24	14	6	20	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	26 $\frac{7}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
012	24	14	6	20	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	26 $\frac{7}{8}$	55 $\frac{5}{8}$
014	30	14	6	20	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	26 $\frac{7}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$
016	30	20	6	26	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{9}{16}$
024	30	20	6	26	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	36 $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{7}{16}$

INLET LOUVER DETAIL



DISCHARGE LOUVER DETAIL



DEFLECTOR DETAIL (TO HELP PREVENT RECIRCULATION)

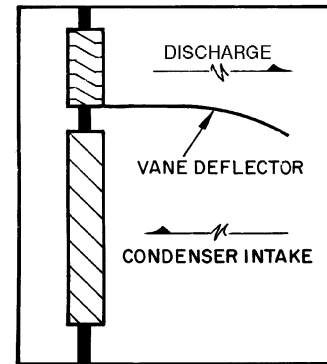


Fig. 11 — Condenser Ductwork Details

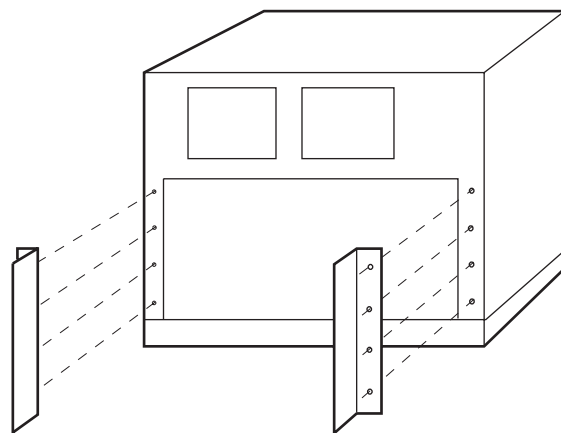


Fig. 12 — Placement of Duct Flanges on Units 09BY016 and 09BY024

- A high-density fiberglass (2 lb minimum density) or semi-rigid foamed insulation such as Styrofoam™ will be required inside the ducts to prevent air erosion. The insulation must be firmly secured in the discharge duct near the blower discharge to withstand the high air velocity.

Step 7 — Insulate the Unit — The 09BY units are not insulated. If the unit will be operated during cold weather and the equipment room is not at outdoor temperatures, the unit cabinet should be insulated to prevent condensation. Insulate the unit in the same manner as the ductwork insulation described in Condenser Air Duct Insulation section on page 11.

Step 8 — Complete Electrical Connections

IMPORTANT: Units may be used on 208, 230, 460, or 575 v, 3-phase systems. As shipped from the factory, units are wired for 460 v or 575 v operation. If the unit will be used on a 208 or 230 v system, rewire the condenser fan motor prior to unit start-up. The 575-v motor is connected to the proper voltage as shipped, and all connections are internal to the motor.

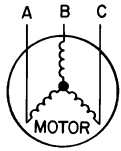
To rewire the unit, disconnect and reconnect the wires at the motor junction box as shown on the connection diagram on the unit motor cover or in the unit wiring book.

GENERAL — Verify that nameplate electrical requirements match available power supply. Voltage at condenser must be within the minimum and maximum shown in Table 4 and phases must be balanced within 2%. Contact local power company for line voltage corrections. Never operate a motor where a phase imbalance in supply voltage is greater than 2%. Use the following formula to determine the percentage of voltage imbalance:

% Voltage Imbalance

$$= 100 \times \frac{\text{max voltage deviation from average voltage}}{\text{average voltage}}$$

Example: Supply voltage is 240-3-60.



AB = 243 v

BC = 236 v

AC = 238 v

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Voltage} &= \frac{243 + 236 + 238}{3} \\ &= \frac{717}{3} \\ &= 239 \text{ v} \end{aligned}$$

Determine maximum deviation from average voltage:

$$(AB) 243 - 239 = 4 \text{ v}$$

$$(BC) 239 - 236 = 3 \text{ v}$$

$$(AC) 239 - 238 = 1 \text{ v}$$

Maximum deviation is then 4 v. To determine the percentage of voltage imbalance:

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Voltage Imbalance} &= 100 \times \frac{4}{239} \\ &= 1.7\% \end{aligned}$$

This amount of phase imbalance is satisfactory since it is below the allowable maximum of 2%.

IMPORTANT: If supply voltage phase imbalance is more than 2%, contact your local electric utility company immediately.

Table 4 — Electrical Data

UNIT 09BY	VOLTAGE (3 Ph, 60 Hz)	SUPPLY VOLTAGE*		FAN		POWER SUPPLY	
		Min	Max	FLA	Hp	MCA	MOCP
006	208/230	187	254	6.8	2	8.5	15
	460	414	508	3.4		4.3	15
	575	518	632	2.7		3.4	15
008	208/230	187	254	9.9	3	12.4	20
	460	414	508	5.0		6.3	15
	575	518	632	3.9		4.9	15
012	208/230	187	254	15.3	5	19.1	30
	460	414	508	7.6		9.5	15
	575	518	632	6.1		7.6	15
014	208/230	187	254	15.3	5	19.1	30
	460	414	508	7.6		9.5	15
	575	518	632	6.1		7.6	15
016	208/230	187	254	15.3	5	19.1	30
	460	414	508	7.6		9.5	15
	575	518	632	6.1		7.6	15
024	208/230	187	254	22.5	7.5	28.1	50
	460	414	508	11.3		14.1	25
	575	518	632	9.0		11.3	20

LEGEND

FLA — Full Load Amps
MCA — Minimum Circuit Amps. Used for wire sizing.
 (Complies with NEC Section 430-24.)
MOCP — Maximum Overcurrent Protection
NEC — National Electrical Code

*Units are suitable for use on electrical systems where voltage supplied to the unit terminals is within listed minimum and maximum limits.

NOTES:

1. Maximum allowable phase imbalance: Voltage \pm 2%; Amps \pm 10%.
2. Maximum incoming wire size for power circuit is 2/0 max.

Condenser operation on improper line voltage or excessive phase imbalance may be considered abuse and any resulting damage may not be covered by Carrier warranty.

All wiring must be in accordance with local or NEC (National Electrical Code) regulations. Refer to Fig. 13 for combination field wiring.

MAIN POWER WIRING — The units must have adequate overcurrent protection, fuses, or HACR (Heating, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration) breakers, according to the national and applicable local codes.

For field power connections, all main power wiring enters the unit through a factory-punched access hole under the control box. Attach power wires to the 3 power connections in the unit control box using field-supplied wirenuts. Be sure to install a ground wire. See Fig. 13.

CONTROL CIRCUIT POWER WIRING — Connect 24-v control wires to the 2 low-voltage connections at the compressor contactor. Use field-supplied wirenuts to make the connections in the control box low-voltage section.

GENERAL WIRING NOTES

1. Power entry is at one end only.
2. Fan motors are thermally protected. All motors are protected against primary single-phasing conditions.
3. Replacement of factory wires must be with appliance wiring material rated 105 C or its equivalent.
4. Factory wiring is in accordance with NEC. Field modifications or additions must be in compliance with all applicable codes.

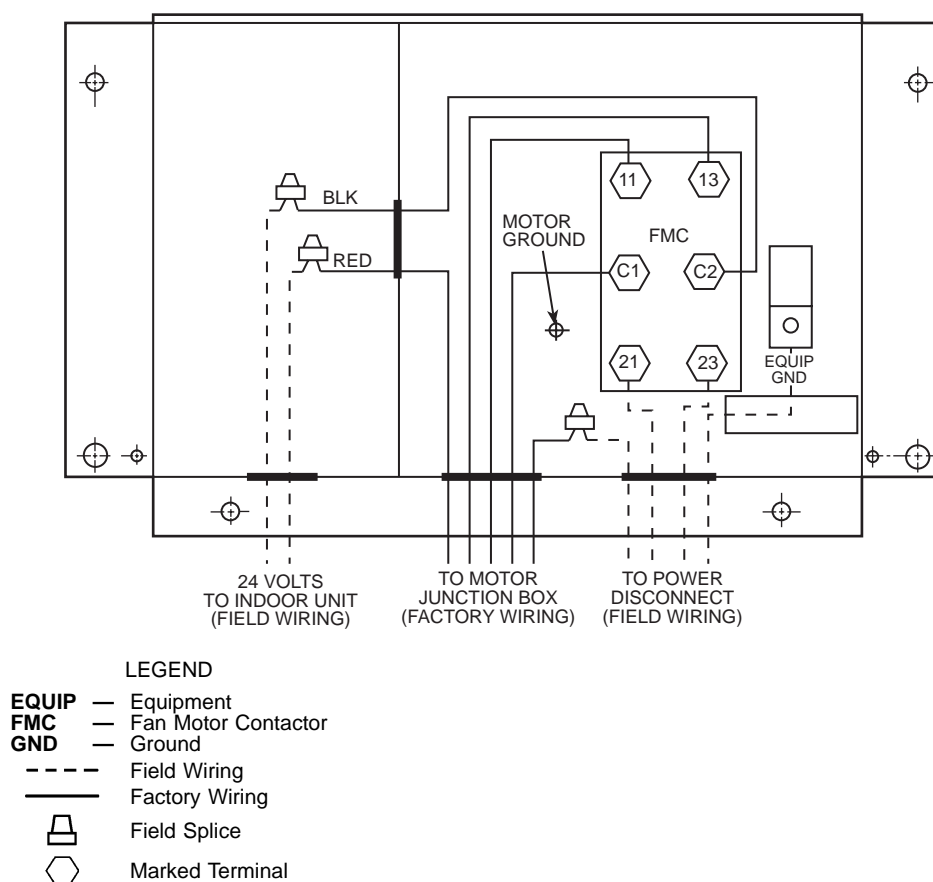


Fig. 13 — Combination Field Wiring

START-UP

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent personal injury, be sure wire fan guards are secured in place over each fan discharge (or that fans are ducted) before starting the unit.

Complete Unit Start-Up Checklist on pages CL-1 and CL-2 prior to start-up of this system.

System Evacuation and Dehydration — Refer to GTAC II, Module 4, “Dehydration for Proper Evacuation and Dehydration Techniques.”

Charging Procedure — BEFORE CHARGING THE SYSTEM, INSTALL OR REPLACE THE FILTER DRIER(S) CONNECTED TO THE LIQUID LINE IN THE INDOOR UNIT TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION WITHIN THE SYSTEM. Refer to GTAC II, Module 5 “Charging, Recovery, Recycling, and Reclamation” for proper charging techniques.

Check Operation of Condenser Fan Motor Controls and Rotation of Fans — *Rotation should be clockwise as viewed from belt access panel.*

IMPORTANT: Check for proper fan rotation. If rotation needs to be reversed, disconnect main power supply and switch any 2 leads at the load side of the disconnect switch.

Adjust Fan Speed — The 09BY units are belt-driven condensers and allow for a wide range of inlet static and condenser airflow requirements. It may be necessary to adjust the condenser airflow to account for these inlet conditions. Inadequate airflow will result in poor unit performance and possible nuisance tripping of high-pressure switches.

If an airflow is not specified, use the nominal airflow from Table 2 and adjust the fan speed to compensate for actual job conditions. Use Table 5 to determine proper fan speed. If the unit trips on high pressure due to high condensing temperature, then it may be necessary to increase the fan speed and condenser airflow.

SERVICE

Cleaning Condenser Coils

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use high-pressure water or air. Damage to fins may result.

Clean coils with a vacuum cleaner, fresh water, compressed air, or a bristle brush (not wire). Backflush coil to remove debris. Commercial coil cleaners may also be used to help remove grease and dirt. Steam cleaning is NOT recommended. Units installed in corrosive environments should be cleaned as part of a planned maintenance schedule. In this type of application, all accumulations of dirt should be cleaned off the coil.

Lubrication — Fan motors have permanently lubricated bearings.

Condenser Fan Adjustment

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent personal injury, be sure wire fan guards are secured in place over each fan discharge (or that fans are ducted) before starting the unit.

TO CHANGE FAN SPEED

1. Shut off unit power supply.
2. Loosen fan belt by loosening fan motor from mounting bracket. Do not loosen fan motor mounting bracket from unit.
3. Loosen movable pulley flange setscrew (Fig. 14).
4. Screw movable flange toward fixed flange to increase fan speed and away from fixed flange to decrease speed. Increasing fan speed increases load on motor. Do not exceed maximum allowable fan speed (Table 2) or motor full load amps indicated on motor nameplate and in Table 4.
5. Set movable flange setscrew at nearest flat of pulley hub and tighten setscrew.
6. Check pulley alignment and belt tension adjustment as described below.
7. Check fan operation. Repeat above procedure as required.

PULLEY ALIGNMENT — Shut off unit power supply. Loosen fan motor pulley setscrews and slide fan pulley along fan shaft. Make angular alignment by loosening motor from mounting bracket (see Fig. 14). Check alignment with a straightedge.

BELT TENSION ADJUSTMENT — Shut off unit power supply. Loosen fan motor mounting plate bolts. Do not loosen motor mounting bracket from unit. Move fan motor mounting plate until proper belt tension is achieved (approximately 1/2-in. deflection with 8-lb tension at midpoint of belt span). For belt tension adjustment information see Fig. 1.

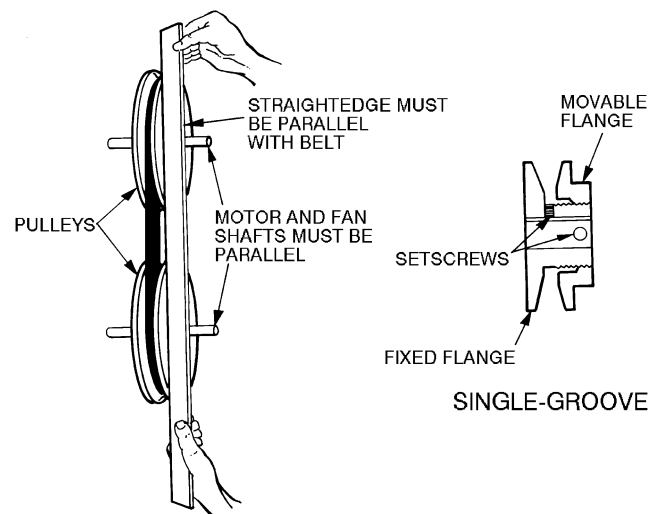



Fig. 14 — Condenser Fan Pulley Adjustment

Table 5 — Condenser Fan Performance

UNIT 09BY	STATIC PRESSURE (in. wg)												
	CFM	0.0		0.2		0.4		0.6		0.8		1.0	
		Rpm	Bhp	Rpm	Bhp	Rpm	Bhp	Rpm	Bhp	Rpm	Bhp	Rpm	Bhp
006	2000	676	0.26	905	0.51	1085	0.80	1230	1.08	1348	1.34	1449	1.60
	2500	845	0.51	1039	0.82	1197	1.14	1339	1.51	1466	1.88	1570	2.21
	3000	1014	0.88	1188	1.28	1321	1.61	1450	2.02	1569	2.46	1684	2.93
	3500	1183	1.39	1336	1.86	1458	2.26	1575	2.70	1683	3.18	—	—
	4000	1352	2.08	1487	2.61	1608	3.15	1704	3.53	—	—	—	—
008	3000	589	0.43	766	0.79	900	1.21	1000	1.61	1101	2.00	1201	2.44
	4000	785	1.03	923	1.45	1051	2.04	1157	2.61	1234	3.10	1307	3.63
	4500	883	1.48	1009	1.93	1118	2.50	1236	3.26	1315	3.82	—	—
	5000	982	2.00	1098	2.54	1194	3.09	1300	3.87	—	—	—	—
	6000	1178	3.46	1279	4.13	1364	4.73	—	—	—	—	—	—
012	4000	594	0.74	720	1.06	879	1.76	957	2.15	1028	2.61	1099	3.01
	5000	743	1.44	846	1.87	957	2.41	1089	3.38	1154	3.79	1214	4.40
	6000	892	2.49	984	2.99	1058	3.48	1163	4.31	1283	5.63	1346	6.17
	7000	1040	3.96	1129	4.60	1187	5.17	1255	5.66	1348	6.72	—	—
	8000	1189	5.91	1274	6.74	1323	7.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
014	5000	777	1.19	894	1.62	990	1.98	1077	2.34	1166	2.73	1258	3.21
	6000	932	2.06	1033	2.60	1118	3.04	1196	3.47	1268	3.92	1343	4.35
	7000	1088	3.27	1176	3.88	1255	4.45	1323	4.96	—	—	—	—
	8000	1243	4.89	1323	5.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
016	6000	578	0.83	655	1.04	736	1.32	823	1.63	893	1.99	1085	3.79
	8000	771	1.97	830	2.31	881	2.51	944	2.88	1017	3.36	1081	3.75
	9000	867	2.81	918	3.19	976	3.47	1017	3.74	1072	4.20	1139	4.75
	10000	964	3.85	1009	4.27	1064	4.65	1096	4.87	1147	5.26	1195	5.79
	12000	1157	6.65	1198	7.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
024	8000	496	1.14	547	1.56	631	1.83	701	2.21	763	2.68	877	4.13
	10000	586	1.63	598	2.09	668	2.35	743	2.83	799	3.25	854	3.76
	12000	703	3.85	760	4.62	809	5.09	859	5.37	917	5.85	—	—
	14000	821	6.12	872	7.02	912	7.70	955	8.30	—	—	—	—
	16000	938	9.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BHP — Brake Horsepower

 Indicates field-supplied drive or drive and motor required.

TO CHANGE FAN WHEEL — If a fan wheel should fail, it may be replaced as follows:

1. Remove belts from fan pulley.
2. Loosen locking collars on the fan bearings and set screws on the fan wheels.
3. Remove the shaft through the access panel on either side of the unit.
4. Remove the fan cut-off plate in the fan discharge.
5. Remove the fan wheel through the fan discharge opening.
6. Replace the wheel, and reverse Steps 1-4 above.

TO REPLACE FAN BEARING — If a fan bearing fails, replace it as follows:

1. Remove belts from the fan pulley.
2. Support fan shaft.
3. Loosen locking collar on fan bearing.
4. Remove bearing from the shaft.
5. Install new bearing onto the shaft, and reverse Steps 1-3 above.

NOTE: Fan bearing and shaft are metric sizes.

MAINTENANCE

Cleaning — The 09BY unit should be thoroughly cleaned inside and out. Frequency of cleaning will depend on unit location and area conditions.

Drains must be kept free of dirt and trash. Coils can be cleaned with a stiff brush, vacuum cleaner, or compressed air. Coil can be reached through access panels.

Inspection — Check coil baffles for tight fit to prevent air from bypassing the coil.

Check panels for air leakage, particularly those sealing the fan and coil compartments.

Check for loose electrical connections, oil level, proper refrigerant charge, and refrigerant piping leaks. The 09BY fan motor and fan shaft bearings are permanently lubricated. Further lubrication is not required. Before start-up, be sure all service valves are open (backseated).

Air Filters — Air filters may be installed on the condenser air inlet. Air filters should be replaced or cleaned on a regular basis depending on how dirty the operating environment is. Failure to clean air filters regularly will result in loss of unit performance and possible nuisance tripping of the high-pressure switch.

Condensate Drain — If the 09BY unit is used with a condensate drain to remove rain water, the drain pan and trap should be cleaned at least twice per year. After cleaning, test the condensate drain for proper operation by pouring a bucket of water into the condensate drain pan. The water should flow out immediately and evenly.

TROUBLESHOOTING

See Table 6 for problems and possible solutions.

Table 6 — Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	POTENTIAL CAUSE	SOLUTION
Unit is tripping on high-pressure switch or high discharge pressure is noted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fan belts are slipping or broken. 2. Fan is not delivering adequate air for condenser. 3. Low-ambient damper is not functioning correctly (if equipped). 4. Dirty coil or plugged or restricted air filter and/or louvers. 5. Service valve(s) is closed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check and replace belts as necessary. 2. Check airflow (see Table 2)*. 3. Check damper operation and adjust as required. 4. Check and clean coil, filter, and louver as required. 5. Open valve(s) and check for restrictions in refrigerant lines.
Compressor or evaporator is losing capacity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dirty coil or plugged or restricted air filter and/or louvers. 2. Airflow is not adequate. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check and clean coil, filter, and louver as required. 2. Check airflow and determine if proper subcooling is provided.
Unit is noisy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Airflow is turned too high. 2. Belt and pulley are not properly aligned. 3. Proper vibration isolation has not been applied. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slow down motor and check discharge pressure. 2. Check and adjust alignment. 3. Isolate unit properly.
Water drips from the unit.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rain water drain not functioning properly. 2. Unit is not insulated to prevent condensation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean drain and check drain operation. 2. Insulate unit as required.
Fan motor trips on internal protection.	Airflow is set too high for motor (motor amps exceed nameplate value).	Slow motor down and check discharge pressure.

*Airflow should be within the range shown in Table 2, and should also be as close as possible to nominal airflow shown in Table 2 for optimum performance.

START-UP CHECKLIST

A. Preliminary Information

COMPRESSOR BEARING UNIT: MODEL NO. _____ SERIAL NO. _____
09BY UNIT: MODEL NO. _____ SERIAL NO. _____
FIELD-INSTALLED ACCESSORIES _____

B. Pre-Start-Up

CONDENSING UNIT

IS THERE ANY SHIPPING DAMAGE? _____ (Y/N) _____

IF SO, WHERE: _____

WILL THIS DAMAGE PREVENT UNIT START-UP? (Y/N) _____

CHECK POWER SUPPLY. DOES IT AGREE WITH UNIT? (Y/N) _____

HAS THE GROUND WIRE BEEN CONNECTED? (Y/N) _____

HAS THE CIRCUIT PROTECTION BEEN SIZED AND INSTALLED PROPERLY? (Y/N) _____

ARE THE POWER WIRES TO THE UNIT SIZED AND INSTALLED PROPERLY? (Y/N) _____

HAVE DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS BEEN COMPLETED? (Y/N) _____

HAVE FAN AND MOTOR PULLEYS BEEN CHECKED FOR PROPER ALIGNMENT? (Y/N) _____

DO THE FAN BELTS HAVE PROPER TENSION? (Y/N) _____

HAS CORRECT FAN ROTATION BEEN CONFIRMED? (Y/N) _____

HAS WATER BEEN PLACED IN DRAIN PAN TO CONFIRM PROPER DRAINAGE? (Y/N) _____

ARE PROPER AIR FILTERS IN PLACE? (Y/N) _____

CONTROLS

HAVE THERMOSTAT AND INDOOR-FAN CONTROL WIRING CONNECTIONS BEEN
MADE AND CHECKED? (Y/N) _____

ARE ALL WIRING TERMINALS (including main power supply) TIGHT? (Y/N) _____

HAS CRANKCASE HEATER (IF EQUIPPED) ON UNIT BEEN ENERGIZED
FOR 24 HOURS? (Y/N) _____

09BY UNIT

HAS WATER BEEN PLACED IN DRAIN PAN (IF REQUIRED) TO CONFIRM PROPER
DRAINAGE? (Y/N) _____

ARE PROPER AIR FILTERS IN PLACE? (Y/N) _____

HAVE FAN AND MOTOR PULLEYS BEEN CHECKED FOR PROPER ALIGNMENT? (Y/N) _____

DO THE FAN BELTS HAVE PROPER TENSION? (Y/N) _____

HAS CORRECT FAN ROTATION BEEN CONFIRMED? (Y/N) _____

PIPING

HAVE LEAK CHECKS BEEN MADE AT COMPRESSOR, CONDENSER, EVAPORATOR,
TXVs (Thermostatic Expansion Valves), SOLENOID VALVES, FILTER DRIERS, AND FUSIBLE PLUGS
WITH A LEAK DETECTOR? (Y/N) _____

LOCATE, REPAIR, AND REPORT ANY LEAKS _____

HAVE ALL COMPRESSOR SERVICE VALVES BEEN FULLY OPENED (BACKSEATED)? (Y/N) _____

HAVE LIQUID LINE SERVICE VALVES BEEN OPENED? (Y/N) _____

IS THE OIL LEVEL IN THE COMPRESSOR CRANKCASE ON THE UNIT IN VIEW IN THE
COMPRESSOR SIGHT GLASS (IF APPROPRIATE)? (Y/N) _____

HAS CONDENSER PRESSURE RELIEF BEEN PROVIDED? (Y/N) _____

IS CONDENSER MOTOR WIRED FOR CORRECT VOLTAGE? (Y/N) _____

LINE-TO-LINE VOLTS: AB _____ V AC _____ V BC _____ V

$(AB + AC + BC)/3 = \text{AVERAGE VOLTAGE} = \text{_____ V}$

$\text{MAXIMUM DEVIATION FROM AVERAGE VOLTAGE} = \text{_____ V}$

$\text{VOLTAGE IMBALANCE} = 100 \times (\text{MAX DEVIATION})/(\text{AVERAGE VOLTAGE}) = \text{_____ \%}$

IF OVER 2% VOLTAGE IMBALANCE, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO START SYSTEM!
CALL LOCAL POWER COMPANY FOR ASSISTANCE.

CHECK INDOOR (EVAPORATOR) FAN SPEED AND RECORD. _____

CHECK OUTDOOR (CONDENSER) FAN SPEED AND RECORD. _____

AFTER AT LEAST 15 MINUTES RUNNING TIME, RECORD THE FOLLOWING MEASUREMENTS:

OIL PRESSURE (Where Appropriate)	_____
SUCTION PRESSURE	_____
SUCTION LINE TEMP	_____
DISCHARGE PRESSURE	_____
DISCHARGE LINE TEMP	_____
ENTERING CONDENSER-AIR TEMP	_____
LEAVING CONDENSER-AIR TEMP	_____
EVAP ENTERING-AIR DB (dry bulb) TEMP	_____
EVAP ENTERING-AIR WB (wet bulb) TEMP	_____
EVAP LEAVING-AIR DB TEMP	_____
EVAP LEAVING-AIR WB TEMP	_____

CIRCUIT A (L1/L2) /

CIRCUIT B (L1/L2) /

CIRCUIT C (L1/L2) /

[illegible]

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE